



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The lands which are recited in the grants are situate in the parish of Kildalton, on the south-east of the island of Islay, and most of the names still appear upon the county map. They are not Celtic in their form, and the writer of *Parochial Memoirs*, in the old *Statistical Account of Scotland*, observes, "All the farms round this fort [of Cheunn-Outh] have Danish names, such as Kennibus, Assibus, Kelibus, Lirebus, and Cragabus."* In reference to some other names, he adds, "There is, in the other end of the parish, the remains of an old church, at a place known by the name of Kilnaughtan. The nearest farm to this is called Baille Vicar, or the Vicar's Town; and there is joined to this farm the Clerk's *patch*, which is now of some value. There is, at the distance of four miles, a farm called Baile Naughtan."†

Rev. Charles Graves, D.D., exhibited rubbings of some monuments in the county of Kerry, presenting crosses, along with Ogham inscriptions. He stated, as the result of a careful examination of all the monuments of this kind seen by him in Kerry, that there were no grounds for the assertion that the crosses had been inscribed at a later period than the Ogham characters.

When a square stone is formed of a stratified material, the grain will be different in two of its adjacent faces; one face may also be more exposed to the action of the weather than another. These circumstances are, in many cases, sufficient to account for the fact, that some parts of an inscription are better preserved than the rest.

He also stated that the peculiar mode of execution observed in many of the inscriptions, namely, by punching rather than cutting, is common to the crosses and the Ogham strokes.

* *Statistical Account of Scotland*, by Sir J. Sinclair, vol. xi. p. 292.

† *Ibid.*, p. 295.

MONDAY, JANUARY 26TH, 1852.

THOMAS ROMNEY ROBINSON, D.D., PRESIDENT,
in the Chair.

ON the recommendation of the Council, it was resolved :

That in place of chapter viii., section 6, of the By-Laws, the following be substituted :

“ Papers read, and other business previously arranged by the Council transacted.”

The Secretary read a letter from Messrs. Waterhouse and Co., presenting to the Academy two drawings by Mr. Watson, on a large scale, of the ancient brooch in their possession.

Sir William Betham presented a fragment of an alabaster hand found near Monkstown.

Lord Talbot de Malahide presented a very ancient bronze bell, said to have been found near Tuam.

Mr. Mallet read a Paper on the Results of the Discussion of the Great Earthquake Catalogue, prepared by the command of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

He exhibited diagrams to the Academy discussing by curves the *distribution in time and space* of all recorded earthquakes, which have been collected in the great Catalogue of Earthquakes, prepared by command of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, embracing the whole historical period down to the end of the year 1850, and comprising about six thousand single earthquakes.

He stated the methods and precautions adopted in forming this large Catalogue, whose distribution is tabular. And from this, the largest basis of induction yet produced on the